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ABSTRACT

Testimony of Associate Attorney General Stephen S. Trott on the federal government's present and future efforts in drug law enforcement before the Congressional Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control is presented in this document. Three topic areas are included in the testimony. The first topic of management initiatives discusses organizational improvements and coordination of federal efforts, overall resource commitments, and intelligence capability. The second area discussed concerns accomplishments of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and drug task forces. Testimony is also given on the recent enforcement initiatives Operation BLAST FURNACE and Operation ALLIANCE. The third area of testimony includes future drug policy board and legislative plans. The testimony concludes by noting the expansion of resources devoted to drug enforcement, organizational improvements, and newly created law enforcement initiatives. (ABL)

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Department of Justice

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STATEMENT

OF

STEPHEN S. TROTT
ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BEFORE

THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CG 019416

CONCERNING

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PRESENT AND FUTURE EFFORTS IN ERADICATION, INTERDICTION, LAW ENFORCEMENT, EDUCATION AND TREATMENT

ON

OCTOBER 3, 1986

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I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to testify before the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

The focus of my testimony today will deal with the Federal Government's present and future efforts in drug law enforcement. It is a pleasure for me to examine with you here today the progress that the Federal Government has made in the last five years. In that regard, the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board has prepared a written review of that progress, as of this month, and we have provided you with copies. This updated report supplements the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board's Annual Report which was submitted to the Congress in April of this year. I would like to review with you Federal law enforcement progress as made in response to the growing scope and complexity of America's drug problem. Today, I would like to cover three areas: management initiatives, accomplishments, and future plans.

I. Management Initiatives

A. Organizational Improvements and Coordination of Federal Efforts:

- In January 1982, the President established the South Florida Task Force to organize a coordinated counterattack against drug traffickers and their organizations in South

Florida. This task force served as a prototype for broad-based, interagency efforts in interdiction, investigation, and prosecution.

In October 1982, the President established the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program, a major formal interagency drug investigative initiative. The 13 regional Task Forces identify, investigate, and prosecute members of high-level drug trafficking organizations.

In March 1983, the President created the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System to coordinate the multi-agency joint efforts of drug interdiction. Regional centers have been established in El Paso, Chicago, New York, Miami, New Orleans, Long Beach, and Honolulu.

In March 1983, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury established the National Center of State and Local Law Enforcement Training. The Center supplements

training programs provided by other individual law enforcement agencies and includes instruction in drug trafficking activities.

Financial Investigative Task Forces, staffed by investigators and analysts from the IRS and Customs Service, in conjunction with Assistant United States Attorneys, have been established nationwide. The Task Forces identify upper echelon drug traffickers by tracing their financial activity through analyses of their money flows.

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees have been established in every Federal judicial district to foster cooperative efforts and attitudes among United States Attorneys and local law enforcement officials. Coordinating drug enforcement efforts has been a major part of their efforts.

It is important to coordinate all of the legislative, international, interdiction, investigative, health, treatment and prevention areas in any Administration. To coordinate the drug law enforcement area, Congress, in the National Narcotics Act of 1984, created the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board which the Attorney General chairs. Additional members of that board

include the Directors of the Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Management and Budget, the Secretaries of the Department of Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, State, Transportation, and Treasury, and the Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, and the Vice President's Chief of Staff. In addition to serving as an excellent forum for significant interagency information exchanges and coordination, the Policy Board has initiated a number of projects in support of its law enforcement management function. These include:

- National Drug Enforcement Policy Board Interim Report to Congress (July 1985): The first report submitted to Congress by the Policy Board, pursuant to the National Narcotics Act of 1984. The report describes the Board's drug law enforcement strategy and outlines its plans for implementing it. The Board adopted the 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking as the foundation for its work in 1985.

- Drug Seizure Statistics (August 1985): The Policy Board accepted the recommendation of the Coordinating Group and approved an interagency system for collecting and processing drug seizure statistics. The system provides

for a central and uniform method for the collection of drug seizure data. The implementation of this system is part of an ongoing Policy Board Staff project.

- National Drug Enforcement Policy Board Directive No. 1: Drug Crisis Management (February 1986): The directive that implements the Drug Crisis Management System, introduced by the State Department, then modified and approved by the Policy Board in November 1985. The directive, signed by the Attorney General in his role as Chairman of the Policy Board, outlines the procedures to be followed by agencies in the event of a drug crisis.

- Controlled Substance Analog Report (March 1986): A report to Congress on Controlled Substance Analogs, in response to a Congressional requirement contained in Senate Report 99-150. The report, written by DEA with assistance from the Public Health Service at HHS and reviewed and approved by the Policy Board, describes the problems posed by these drugs and outlines the Federal response.

- Federal Drug Enforcement Progress Report 1984-1985 (March 1986): The report to Congress that describes the Federal accomplishments in drug enforcement during fiscal years 1984 and 1985. It focuses on law enforcement efforts to reduce the supply of drugs in the United States. The report, pursuant to the National Narcotics Act of 1984, describes the elements of the drug enforcement strategy and details the achievements of Federal law enforcement. Report updated September 1986.

- Information Sharing Status Report (August 1986): An interim report to Congress describing State/DEA/Customs/INS efforts to establish a comprehensive reporting system on foreign nationals arrested in the United States on drug charges. This report responds to requirements set forth in the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987.

- Analysis of the Domestic Cannabis Problem and the Federal Response (August 1986): A Policy Board Staff report, prepared at the request of the Policy Board, that assesses the extent

of domestic cannabis cultivation, discusses related policy issues, analyzes law enforcement initiatives, and recommends ways to strengthen the National program.

The Policy Board supervised the preparation of the enforcement aspects of the Drug-Free America Act of 1986 for the Administration. The National Drug Enforcement Policy Board also is considering a number of far-reaching and important projects dealing with improving the overall drug intelligence capabilities of the United States Government, looking at resource allocations presently alloted in the drug fight, and making recommendations to the President as to future allocations, as well as reviewing the overall interdiction effort of the United States.

One of the major coordination improvements in fighting organized drug crime was the establishment of a network of 13 regional Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), established by the President in 1982. This task force concept was to provide a formal focal point for interagency investigative effort of organizations dealing in drug crimes. The Task Force Program is designed to coordinate Federal law enforcement efforts with State and local efforts to combat national and international organizations. This Program represented a major shift in philosophy in prosecuting drug trafficking. Previously, most investigative efforts were directed against individual traffickers. This Program, however, shifted that focus to looking at the organization as a target, prosecuting the leaders

of that enterprise and, finally, destroying the infrastructure of the organization through forfeiture techniques. The OCDETF Program has added significant new Federal resources for investigation and prosecution of major drug trafficking organizations and has fostered improved interagency cooperation in investigation and prosecution of major drug cases.

In addition to the United States Attorneys and their Assistants, agencies participating in the 13 regional Task Forces include the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue Service, United States Customs Service, United States Coast Guard, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, United States Marshals Service, Organized Crime Strike Forces, and State and local investigative and prosecutorial agencies.

Recently, an agreement has been reached to add the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Task Force Program, as we have found many illegal aliens involved in drug smuggling and the intelligence base that the Immigration and Naturalization Service provides would be an excellent asset in dealing with drug trafficking in the future. We believe that adding the Immigration and Naturalization Service will enhance our coordination and investigative efforts against international drug trafficking specifically.

Another major coordination device has been the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System. President Reagan established the Vice President's National Narcotics Border Interdiction System in early 1983. NNBIS is a management system designed to enhance drug interdiction by improving coordination between Federal, State, and local agencies. Under the direction of the Vice President, NNBIS brings together unique jurisdictions and expertise of military with various law enforcement agencies to plan a coordinated approach to drug interdiction. In addition to the day to day coordination of interdiction activities, NNBIS has coordinated several large-scale interdiction operations, including Operation HAT TRICK I and II and BLUE LIGHTNING.

B. Overall Resource Commitments:

- In Fiscal Year (FY) 1981, $736 million was spent on Federal drug law enforcement. In FY 1985, however, over $1.4 billion of the approximately $1.7 billion authorized for drug abuse functions was spent on domestic and international supply reduction programs.

- Since 1981, the Department of Defense and the Military Services have expanded their role in drug enforcement efforts. The military supports law enforcement agencies by supplying equipment, intelligence, and training.

- The number of Drug Enforcement Administration special agents, diversion investigators, intelligence analysts, and chemists has steadily increased since 1982. The number of special agents alone has increased from 1,872 in 1982 to 2,436 in 1986.

- The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been assigned drug enforcement responsibility as one of its primary missions and has directed over 1,000 agents into drug investigations since 1982.

- The United States Customs Service and the United States Coast Guard have made drug interdiction their first law enforcement priority.

- The Internal Revenue Service has doubled its commitment to drug enforcement in the past five years.

- In July 1986, the Immigration and Naturalization Service Border Patrol made operational adjustments to intensify drug interdiction capabilities along the Southwest land border.

- The Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics Matters has intensified its diplomatic initiatives and its assistance for enforcement activities in producer and transit nations.

C. Intelligence Capability:

One of the significant concerns of this Administration has been to improve the intelligence gathering capability of the Federal Government in the drug area. The El Paso drug intelligence center (EPIC) is a cooperative intelligence operation managed by the Drug Enforcement Administration. EPIC is designed to target, track, and interdict international movement of drugs, aliens, and weapons. Nine agencies participate in EPIC: Drug Enforcement Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, the United States Customs Service, the United States Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Federal Aviation Administration, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and the United States Marshals Service. All 50 states have an information sharing agreement with EPIC. EPIC functions as a tactical intelligence center which is designed to provide an immediate exchange of interdictive and investigative intelligence among its members. The FBI has recently begun a large-scale computer upgrade at EPIC which will facilitate research and response time on suspected persons,

vehicles, and aircraft, as well as vessels, put into the various Federal lookout systems.

EPIC results, however, have been impressive. For example:

- In FY 1985, EPIC researched and responded to over 354,577 inquiries regarding suspect persons, vehicles, aircraft, and vessels. The number of transactions was 196,206 in FY 1981.

- In FY 1985, through the EPIC lookout systems and other EPIC activities the following seizures were made: 90 aircraft; 149 vessels; nearly 6,000 kilograms of cocaine; 23 kilograms of heroin; and over 800,000 kilograms of cannabis.

The Administration has, through the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, requested the creation of an all-source intelligence center which would be designed to collect all forms of strategic intelligence in the drug area, analyze it in one central location, and then disseminate it to concerned parties. The Administration has requested $15 million to begin the process of putting a domestic and international drug intelligence center together. We are hopeful that Congress will support this program as it is very much needed to improve our intelligence base in the

drug area. Improved intelligence maximizes the efficiency of all drug law enforcement responsibilities in terms of arrests, convictions, and asset seizures.

II. Accomplishments

A. Agency:

In addition to the cooperative efforts that I have spoken about, it is important to look at the roles that the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are providing in the day to day law enforcement.

The Drug Enforcement Administration's primary responsibility is to enforce the controlled substance laws and regulations of the United States. The Drug Enforcement Administration also recommends and supports non-drug law enforcement programs aimed at reducing the demand for illicit drugs and reducing the availability of controlled substances in the illicit domestic and international markets. DEA arrests and Class I and Class II violator cases have gone from 6,484 in 1981 to 9,420 in 1985. Additionally, convictions have risen from 5,576 defendants in 1981 to 10,549 defendants in 1985. The Drug Enforcement Administration has been extremely active in overseas and eradications, particularly in Colombia, Burma, Brazil, Jamaica, Belize, and Mexico. Special operations, such as Operation BLAST FURNACE in Bolivia this year have proved to be extremely effective against large cocaine processing laboratories hidden in remote jungle areas. Drug law enforcement has supported cooperative efforts

with foreign governments in reducing the availability of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of illegal drugs. Operation CHEM CON was initiated in 1983 to disrupt the production of cocaine. This operation is the result of a two year intelligence study of the worldwide movement of necessary precursors to manufacture. DEA has helped found the International Drug Law Enforcement Conference with other chief law enforcement executives from all Latin American countries and have met on a regular basis since 1983 to discuss methodologies of drug trafficking and devising strategies against traffickers.

The Drug Enforcement Administration has been actively involved in a very successful domestic cannabis eradication program. In 1981, this program was extended to five states. By 1985, all 50 states participated in the domestic cannabis eradication and suppression program. Eradication efforts in FY 1985 resulted in the destruction of over 52 million marijuana plants found over 58,900 plots. In additional crop destruction, there were over 10,000 arrests and almost 3,200 weapons confiscated from marijuana growers. The United States Forest Service reports illicit cannabis cultivation in nearly every National Forest. In 1985, 2,115 plots were eradicated by law enforcement authorities in National Forests, an estimated 30% increase from 1984.

The FBI was given jurisdiction, under Title 21, by the Attorney General, in 1982, to increase the commitment of investigative resources focused on the highest level of drug trafficking

organizations. Since that time, the FBI has developed a far-reaching drug strategy. The FBI's mission in drug law enforcement is to "endeavor to reduce the incidents of illegal trafficking and other criminal activity which drug trafficking generates in the American society through investigations conducted on a systematic, coordinated, and sustained basis." In support of this new strategy, the majority of the FBI's resources will be allocated to drug programs or devoted to investigations of the La Cosa Nostra/Sicilian Mafia, Colombian/South American trafficking organizations, and Mexican trafficking networks that are responsible for the importation and distribution of large quantities of cocaine into the United States. The FBI has been actively engaged in intelligence gathering to identify the trafficking organizations in these groups and the geographic locations in which they operate.

Organized crime investigations also involve international aspects. The FBI has placed additional Legal Attaches overseas to coordinate with foreign officials in pursuing direct ties between organized crime figures in the United States and other countries. DEA has also increased the number of its foreign agents abroad to assist foreign governments in this area and to enhance intelligence capabilities. FBI Legal Attaches have contributed significantly to international money laundering investigations. I would like to point out just a few of the important contributions that the FBI has made in the drug area. These include:

- The FBI's attack on drug trafficking has resulted in significant accomplishments, both qualitative and quantitative, and portends realistic expectations for future successes. For example, in the Organized Crime (OCP) and OCDETF programs, over 268 La Cosa Nostra (LCN) and Sicilian Mafia members and associates were convicted in drug cases in the period from FY 1983 through the first nine months of FY 1986.

- Similar results have been achieved in the drug-related efforts directed against nontraditional organized crime groups. During FY 1983 and FY 1984, 160 outlaw motorcycle gang members and associates were convicted in the Organized Crime Narcotics program. For FY 1985 and the first nine months of FY 1986, 357 outlaw motorcycle gang members and associates were convicted in the OCP-Narcotics and OCDETF program. (Note: Starting in FY 1985, conviction figures for OCP-Narcotics and OCDETF are combined.)

- In order to eliminate the profit motive from organized crime drug operations, the FBI

aggressively incorporates recovery and forfeiture actions into these investigations. Since FY 1982, the fines, recoveries, restitutions and court-ordered forfeitures have amounted to nearly one billion dollars. Drug removals (drugs that were seized, recovered, or purchased domestically) have undergone a significant increase, especially regarding cocaine removals.

The United States Marshals Service is involved in drug law enforcement through all of its major programs. The Marshals assist in prisoner transportation, court security, witness protection responsibilities, and fugitive investigation strike teams.

The United States Marshals Service acts as the Government's arm for reaching out and returning fugitives to the United States to face charges to put an end to their illegal activities. In 1986, the Marshals expect to complete 180 extradition requests. Additionally, the Marshals Service has been given the responsibility of safeguarding and processing the seized assets in the drug area. The National Assets Seizure and Forfeiture Program has 5,062 assets under seizure, valued at over $366 million. Cash and financial instruments account for over $141 million. The United States Marshals Service has relieved other investigative agencies of the tremendous burden of managing their

seized assets and they are able to concentrate their efforts on investigations. In addition, nine fugitive investigative strike teams have been conducted between 1981 and 1986 which has resulted in the arrest of over 3,575 fugitives wanted in connection with drug-related deaths. The United States Marshals Service has also placed 112 individuals in a Witness Protection Program for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces. This is a key help in the violent atmosphere of the drug world as without the Witness Protection Program many key witnesses would not be willing to testify.

One of the more important changes within the last year concerns the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The United States Border Patrol is the principal law enforcement agency between points of entry along the United States borders. Recently, the Attorney General has agreed to cross designate Border Patrol agents with Title 21 authority and the Commissioner of the United States Customs Service has agreed to cross designate the Border Patrol with Title 19 Customs authority which allows the Border Patrol to make arrests in drug matters as well as dealing with their traditional responsibilities with illegal aliens. Additionally, the Investigative Division has recently become a full partner in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program. From October 1, 1980, through June 30, 1986, the Border Patrol has made 4,170 drug seizures valued at over $275 million. A recent seizure of 477 pounds of cocaine on August 7, has been valued at $53 million. The Border Patrol will

play a significant enforcement role in Operation ALLIANCE along the Southwest Border.

I would like to speak for a moment on the valuable cooperation and contribution made by Treasury law enforcement agencies, specifically, the United States Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Customs has seized a total of 2,587 vessels and 993 aircraft in its drug enforcement efforts in the past five years. Many of these conveyances have, likewise, been forfeited to the United States for official use in interdiction activities. Customs also enforces part of the Title 31 law concerning unreported or false reported transportation of drug-related currency or monetary instruments. Customs seized $42.7 million in drug-related currency and monetary instruments representing a total of 4,228 individual seizures. In 1985, these seizures amounted to $76.9 million, representing a total of 2,107 separate seizures. IRS has made a tremendous difference in the Government's ability to look at organizations. The IRS has traditionally had the capability of analyzing financial information and developing criminal cases concerning money laundering and tax fraud against the Government. IRS has increased its staff years expended on drug investigations by 55% from 1981 to 1985. The number of convictions resulting from IRS drug-related investigations increased 930% during the same period from 50 to 515

convictions. Additionally, the jeopardy and termination assessments used against drug traffickers have increased from $81.3 million in 1981 to over $240 million in 1985.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms has provided valuable support in drug investigations particularly since most organized drug organizations have used illegal automatic weapons and explosives. In FY 1985, BATF perfected 277 cases against 444 Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force defendants. Special emphasis is given to trafficking organizations which use automatic weapons.

Finally, in the drug law enforcement area, I would like to mention the role of the United States Attorneys. The United States Attorneys and their Assistants conduct prosecutions in Federal courts for drug trafficking and coordinate major investigations through the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force network. Cross designation of State and local prosecutors as Federal prosecutors, and Federal prosecutors as State and local prosecutors is now a frequent occurrence. The United States Attorneys have had impressive results which I would like to briefly outline for you.

- The number of Federal prosecutors devoted to drug law enforcement has increased from 275 workyears in 1981 to 649 in 1986. Budgetary authorizations for Federal drug prosecutions increased from $19,515,000 in FY 1981 to $59,902,000 in FY 1986.

- Figures from the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (DOJ) indicate that more Controlled Substances Act cases with more defendants were filed in FY 1985 than in previous years: more than 6,000 cases as opposed to 5,245 in FY 1984, 4,753 in FY 1983, 4,314 in FY 1982, and 4,161 in FY 1981.

- The number of drug defendants increased to more than 12,000 in FY 1985, from 11,049 in FY 1984, 9,732 in FY 1983, 9,133 in FY 1982, and 8,859 in FY 1981.

- Convictions, which includes defendants who plead and were found guilty, increased from 1983 to 1985: from 71% of all defendants whose cases were terminated to 75%.

- In addition, the number of drug-related forfeiture cases, both civil and criminal, has increased dramatically. The combined value of seizures made by DEA, FBI, and Customs increased from $204 million in FY 1984 to $314 million in FY 1985.

B. Drug Task Forces:

Since their inception in October 1982, the Task Forces have proved extremely successful in meeting the Program's goal to "identify, investigate, and prosecute members of high-level drug trafficking enterprises and to destroy these organizations." As of September 30, 1986, the Task Forces have:

- Initiated 1,481 cases.
- Returned indictments in 992 cases (32% of which involved international organizations).
- Returned 2,859 indictments with a total of 10,957 individuals indicted.
- Charged 683 defendants with Title 26 violations and 398 with Title 31 violations.
- Convicted 4,012 individuals of one or more charges (89% of all defendants adjudicated were found guilty or plead guilty to at least one charge).
- Returned 1,263 indictments involving cocaine; 283 involving heroin; 645 for marijuana; 456

for other drug violations and 674 for money laundering and other financial offenses.

- Utilized State and local investigators in approximately 60% of Task Force prosecutions.

- Kingpin Statutes: The use of the Continuing Criminal Enterprise and Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations statutes are key to the success of the Task Force Program. Since the beginning of the program, 531 defendants have been charged with CCE and 606 with RICO.

- Seizures and Forfeitures: The seizure and forfeiture the ill gotten gains of criminal conspiracies is an integral part of Task Force investigations and prosecutions. The forfeiture statutes, augmented by the broadened forfeiture provisions as set forth in the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, provide unique opportunities to Federal authorities in the war against illegal trafficking in drugs. The Task Forces have seized assets including $177 million in cash and $270 million in property, and obtained forfeitures totaling $57 million in cash and

$98 million in property. The forfeitures which resulted from the successful case against the Reckmeyer brothers, an OCDETF case recently tried in Virginia, illustrate how these Federal statutes have been successfully implemented to deny major drug traffickers of their money and personal assets obtained with the proceeds of illegal drug trafficking. (Seized: $6,003,750 in cash; $4,383,000 in property. Forfeited: $6,003,750 in cash; $5,283,000 in property)

By any measurement, the Task Forces have been an extremely effective and well received mechanism to deal with drug trafficking. The attorney, agent, and United States Marshals positions allocated to the United States program -- 1,586 as of December 31, 1985 -- are spread throughout most of the 94 judicial districts with the majority in the larger core cities in the United States. A recent GAO Study made mention of the fact that the OCDETF Program had been beneficial to drug law enforcement through the provision of additional resources and better coordination and cooperation among the agencies themselves. The report also states that the Program has been successful in the prosecution of high-level drug traffickers, seizure of their assets, and destruction of their illegal operations. It is our hope to work with Congress in strengthening this Program through the remaining

two years of the Administration. I would also like to just touch on two recent enforcement activities which are important.

C. Recent Enforcement Initiatives:

- Operation BLAST FURNACE, a joint DEA, DOD, and Government of Bolivia operation initiated in July 1986, destroyed 15 cocaine laboratories and 23 storage facilities in Bolivia (as of 9/24/86). As a result, the market for coca leaves has been significantly depressed, taking the profit out of coca production.

- Operation ALLIANCE, a major Federal initiative for attacking drug trafficking on the Southwest Border, was initiated in the summer of 1986. The operation will assign significant additional law enforcement resources to the Southwest Border, including over 350 Customs agents, 200 FBI, DEA, and IRS agents, 60 Federal prosecutors, and an array of new equipment.

These examples illustrate some of the major initiatives that the Administration has taken in the past five and a half years.

III. Future Plans

A. Drug Policy Board Plans:

The Policy Board is finalizing the 1986/87 Drug Law Enforcement Strategy which will be sent to Congress when the

legislative package before the Congress is finalized. Additionally, the Board is reviewing a Staff Study concerning the law enforcement needs of the Southeast Border. The Board has the 1988 budgets directed toward law enforcement under active review. Of course, the Board will continue to constantly review and facilitate coordination and cooperation among the various drug enforcement agencies and programs of the Federal Government.

B. Legislative Plan:

The President has sent Congress a comprehensive legislative package, which was developed through the Policy Board and Domestic Policy Council, entitled, "Drug-Free America Act of 1986." This comprehensive legislation is designed to curtail the use of illegal drugs by: (1) reducing the demand for illegal drugs through prevention and education programs, both in the work place and in the schools; and (2) reducing the supply of illegal drugs by adding or amending criminal provisions designed to punish drug traffickers and eliminate drug trafficking organizations, and (3) additional provisions extending and making improvements in substance abuse service programs and removing statutory impediments to establishing a private sector/public sector partnership in the war on drugs.

We recognize that the House of Representatives and the Senate have passed their own comprehensive drug acts which, in many ways, mirrors the Administration's own bill. The House of Representatives, and especially this Select Committee, has gone a long way in publicizing the drug abuse problem in the country

long before it was a popular cause and offering numerous ideas to combat it.

IV. Conclusion:

In conclusion, I believe that the testimony that I have given today clearly points out that there has been a significant Federal response to the growing scope and complexity of the drug problem facing this Country in the last five years. Resources have been significantly expanded, there have been organizational improvements, and law enforcement initiatives have been created during the past five years to further our war against narcotic trafficking. Obviously, the drug problem is a long term one and we will continue to devote our efforts toward its elimination. We hope that Congress will support us in this effort. That concludes my testimony; I am available for questions.

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